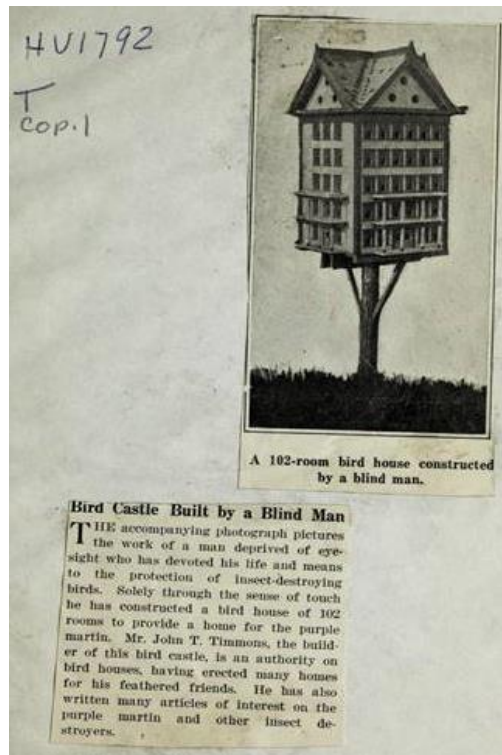


"Anecdotes of a Blind Person." *Penny Magazine of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*. 24 Feb. 1838: 71-72.

Published in 1838, "Anecdotes of a Blind Person" is one of the oldest accounts of a person who is blind that is held in the Migel Library. Although the names of the subject and author are not given, which itself seems to illustrate the era's attitude towards blindness, the brief biography is still an engaging one. With no educational opportunities offered him, the subject worked on his family farm, opened a tavern, and sold and broke horses to support his wife and children. He eventually came to the conclusion that he was most successful at making a living through his hobby of playing the fiddle, and navigated the countryside alone to play in villages all over the area. The article has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/anecdotesofblind00abra>.

"Bird Castle Built by a Blind Man." *Literary Digest* (1921)

Although his work for birds is impressive, it is not the content of this article about Mr. Timmons that is striking. It is instead the care and detail that was put into building the Migel Library collection that the item illustrates. At only 92 words, it may be the shortest work held by the Library. But even this brief text and its single illustration were painstakingly removed from their parent publication, mounted, bound, and cataloged. Examples of obscure or forgotten articles such as this are innumerable in the collection. There is likely no other place in the world where each article has been sought out and cataloged in relation to its significance to visual impairment. This, and many other unique articles from the Migel Library, have been digitized by Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/birdcastlebuilt00unse>.



“Blind Man's Baseball.” *Pic Magazine*, 1 Oct. 1940, pp. 40–41.

“Proud fathers buy their male offspring a ball and bat when the youngsters are scarcely big enough to walk... Every American boy plays baseball — every one, that is, except the boy who is blind.” Clearly reflecting the attitudes of its time, “Blind Man’s Baseball” presents a 1940 adaptation of the game of baseball for players who are visually impaired. According to David Wanczyk’s 2018 book “Beep,” adapted baseball games have been played since at least 1894. This may, however, be the only version of the game where a ring is pitched along a wire rather than using a ball. The batter hears the ring sliding towards home plate on the cable and attempts to hit the ring past the fielders down the wire. To run the bases, the batter has to follow a waist-high wire around the diamond, no doubt making for a dangerous game if the base is overshot. This article has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/stream/blindmansbasebal00unse#page/n1>



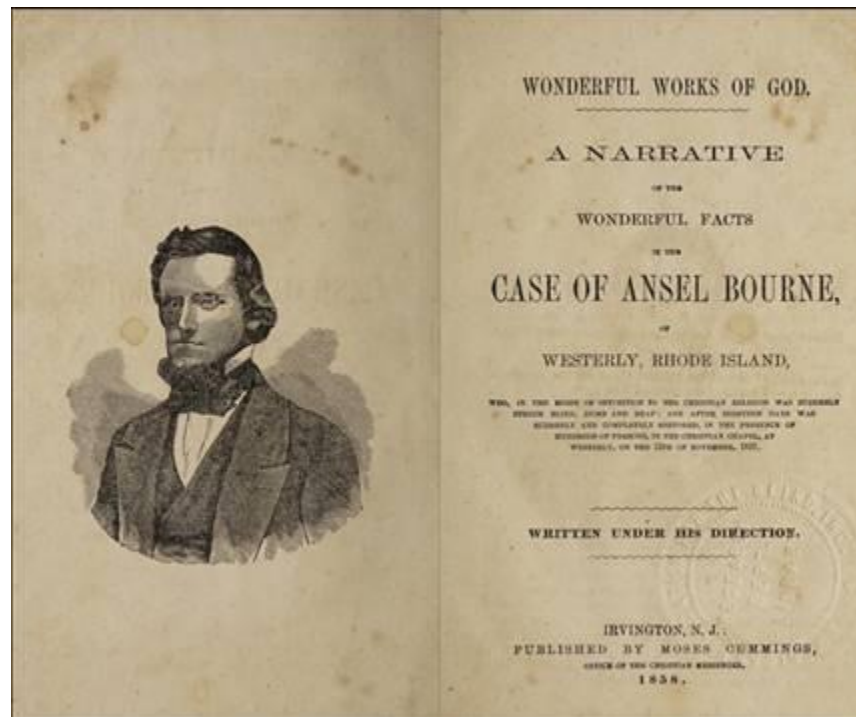
### *Braille Book Review, Pre-Publication Manuscripts.*

Still published bi-monthly by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Braille Book Review is an annotated list of braille works available through a network of libraries. It is distributed to those who participate in the Library of Congress Reading Program. The Migel Library holds unique, pre-publication manuscripts of the Review from the first issue in 1931 through 1952. The typewritten drafts include a large amount of hand-written editing that illustrates the thought processes and evolutions behind everything from the Review's subtitle, to the word count of an annotation, to the differing opinions of a presented work. Just as interesting is the glimpse of the popular braille literature of the past that it gives the reader. The collection also traces the history of the Braille Book Review's collaborative publication history. It was originally printed by the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind for the New York Public Library. By 1935, the American Printing House for the Blind had taken over printing duties. Then, in 1941, APH continued to print the Review, but it began to be published by the American Foundation for the Blind and the Library of Congress. Manuscripts from 1931 through 1936 are available at the Migel Library's Internet Archive page in digital format.

Bourne, Ansel. *A Narrative of the Wonderful Facts in the Case of Ansel Bourne, of Westerly, Rhode Island.* M. Cummings, 1858.

Blindness has often been used in religious texts as a punishment for the guilty, an opportunity for gods to show mercy, or as an illustration of a lack of spiritual insight. This 1858 pamphlet exemplifies those concepts, while giving an insight into US culture on the year that

APH was founded. Ansel Bourne was suffering through a 10-year period of atheism, described as a “deistic fatalism in the secret chambers of his cloud-covered soul.” Bourne’s vision, hearing, and speech were taken away from him immediately following his statement that he would rather live without them than attend church. After 26 hours of reflection upon his spirituality, his sight returned. This allowed him to attend church meetings where his hearing and speech were returned at the pulpit. The timing proved to Bourne that this was orchestrated by God, despite Bourne having suffered exhaustion, headaches, cold chills and spasms, fits, and delirium for years. Included after the narrative is a detailed rebuttal to a physician who stated that the recovery “was not sudden nor unexpected.” The pamphlet has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/narrativeofwonder00writ>.



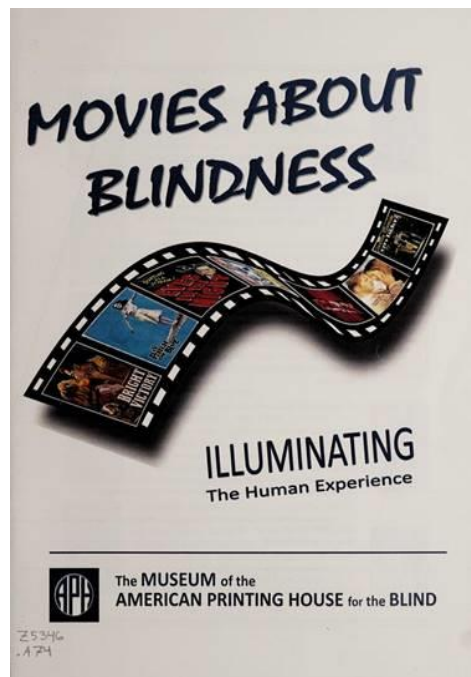
Carroll, Thomas J. "Cecutiency Letter." Letter to Ralph Peabody. 17 Oct. 1964. MS. Boston's Catholic Guild for All the Blind, Boston, Mass.

This playful letter was written by Father Thomas J. Carroll, who apparently was also known as the “Tycoon of Typhlogy, Master of Mobility, Professor of Peripatology, and Champion of Cecutiency.” Father Carroll had decided to begin using the word “cecutiency” to describe areas of low vision in a broad sense. He offered little explanation of the fact when using the word, however, and enjoyed the reactions of the group that he tried it out on. Father Carroll went on to discuss the lack of consistency in the terminology in the field of visual impairment,

going as far as describing it as “useless.” This letter has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/cecutiencyletter00thom>

Carpenter, Katie. *Movies About Blindness: Illuminating the Human Experience*. Louisville, Kentucky: Museum of the American Printing House for the Blind.

Film and television portrayals of people who are visually impaired can be positive or negative, accurate or ridiculous. This annotated filmography describes 60 movies about blindness that encompass a broad spectrum of fictional and documentary work. Each of the movies described in this pamphlet are held in the Migel Library, along with other videos that range from 1921's *Love Light* to the current series *Game of Thrones*. *Movies About Blindness* has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/moviesaboutblind00muse>. Contact library staff to view any of the videos listed in the filmography or the many others in the Migel Collection.



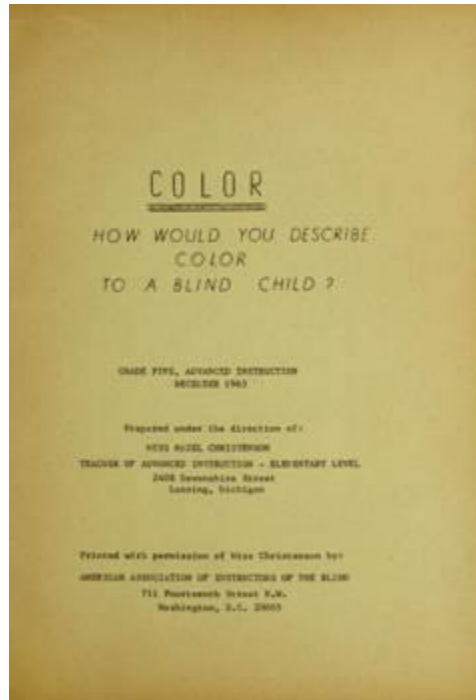
Christenson, Hazel. *Color: How Would You Describe Color to a Blind Child*. Washington, D.C.: American Association of Instructors of the Blind, 1965.

The title of this work appears to have come from an assignment given to a group of 5<sup>th</sup> grade students in Lansing, Michigan. Compiled by their teacher, the paper includes 18 students' poems, each describing a color to a child who could not see it. The compilation was reprinted and distributed by the American Association of Instructors of the Blind in 1965. It is noted that



the original booklet had each description printed on a page of the same color. This reprint was printed on decorative paper as well, which has become very brittle and discolored over the past 50 years. After being deacidified, the booklet was digitized for Internet Archive at

<https://archive.org/details/colorhowwouldyou00prep>



Clunk, Joseph F. *Open Letter to My Newly Blinded Friend in the Armed Forces*. Washington, D.C.: National Society for the Blind, n.d.

At only 36 pages, this booklet manages to discuss a considerable range of information concerning WWII veterans who had been recently blinded. Some of the more difficult and profound guidance is given first. The author begins with the advice that the real difficulties are in the fear and panic that come with being newly blinded, rather than the actual loss of sight. Some of the more practical information deals with orientation and mobility, career options and a list of common occupations, and varied daily living skills. Clunk discusses marriage and family life, personal appearance, and even gives recreational advice, such as ensuring that smoking cigarettes can still be pleasurable when the smoke can no longer be seen. This book has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/openlettertomyne00jose>

*Education of the Blind: Reports &c.* London: Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, &c., 1890.

This is a work with a history as significant as its content. According to an inscription in the front of this volume, these seven pamphlets were bound together in 1890. They were then "Presented to Society for Providing Cheap Literature to the Blind from Wm. Harris Esq., Leicester, at Committee Meeting held 16.5.90, for use of the Committee." Next to the inscription, a brief newspaper article from 1886 is affixed to the volume. It discusses a tour by the "Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, etc." in which they met with numerous organizations for the blind in England and Scotland. A label in the front of the book also shows that the volume was held at the Cambridge Institute of Education Library at some point during its journey. The seven pamphlets inside cover a wide range of educational topic for students who are blind, ranging from methods to various tactile alphabets. This work has been digitized for the Internet Archive at [https://archive.org/details/educationofblind00unse\\_0](https://archive.org/details/educationofblind00unse_0).

Finkelstein, Sam, editor. *The International Roller Skating Guide, 1949-1950*. 1st Annual ed., William-Frederick Press, 1949.

Although *The International Roller Skating Guide* might not be the first place one would look for historical information on visual impairment, the 1949-1950 edition contains two articles of interest. In "The Blind Can Skate," E.L. Palmer describes an indoor roller skating rink that was constructed at the New York State School for the Blind. It included special orientation features, such as an upward slope toward walls, and ridges between skating lanes. It was so successful a tool for introducing lifelong exercise and socialization skills, that the school had plans to construct a second outdoor roller rink. In the second article, the editor discusses 12-year-old Betty Clark. Blind from birth, Betty had already become a famous singer, piano player, and tap-dancer. She had her own weekly radio show, and had performed in support of the War effort. Having added roller skating to her list of skills, Betty had begun to study under one of the most prominent roller skating instructors in the nation. *The International Roller Skating Guide* has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/internationalrol00samf/page/n3>.



BLIND GIRLS AND BOYS GETTING READY TO SKATE

Floyd, A. L. "The White Cane and the Baseball Bat." *Baseball Magazine* Dec. 1934: 307-08.

This brief article was written by a blind baseball fan to describe the thrill and excitement of visiting the ball park for a game. Although the animated reactions of the crowd were part of the fun, he chose to sit as near the field as possible. When he was that close to the action, he could tell what kind of hit was made by the distinct crack of the ball on the "slugger." He enjoyed the accents used by the umpires, interaction between players, and the sound of the ball hitting either the grass or the players mitt. Every noise that came off of the field was a unique illustration of the drama being played out in front of him. Although the article is incomplete, it



reminds anyone who likes going to baseball games how important the atmosphere of the ball park is to the enjoyment of the game, right down to the calls of the vendors walking through the crowd. This article has been digitized for Internet Archive and is available at <https://archive.org/details/whitecanebasebal00alfi> .

Fox, Florence C. *Playgrounds of the Nation: A Series of Projects on Outdoor Recreation and the Conservation of Forest Life Developed through a Study of State Parks and Forests for Elementary Schools*. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927.

*Playgrounds of the Nation* was created by the Bureau of Education to help elementary school teachers develop lesson plans. It presents class projects that can be conducted in the Nation's national parks regarding nature, history, and geography, while also encouraging a sense of civics and national pride. The book is thoroughly illustrated with photos that are representative of the era, including one that demonstrates the recommended camping dress of the day – “Khaki knickerbockers and high-laced shoes, with loose flannel shirt.” This book has been digitized for the Internet Archive and is available digitally <https://archive.org/details/playgroundsofn1927n20flor>



Franks, Frank L. *APH Meeting on Needs of Blind Students in Science*. Atlanta,

Georgia. Louisville: American Printing House for the Blind, 1979.

APH held a national meeting in conjunction with the 1979 National Science Teachers Association convention to explore the needs of blind science students. The goal of the meeting was to develop and prioritize instructional aids and materials for blind students in science classes. Meeting participants considered science concepts and assessed materials with a focus on tactile aids. While this work provides a concise summary of the meeting, it also compiles a large and detailed collection of hand-written survey results and tally sheets, product description sheets with added notes, and an item by item priority ranking.

Furman, Lucy S. *Sight to the Blind; a Story*,. New York: Macmillan, 1914.

*Sight to the Blind* is a fictional work about a settlement school in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. In the story, a nurse named Miss Shippen helps to bring sanitation and health education through the settlement school that she works at. But of additional interest in the book is the afterword, which is a brief, illustrated account of the rural settlement and school in Hindman, Kentucky that the book was based on. “The home of feuds and moonshine” was also home to the world’s first “social settlement,” sponsored by the State Federation of Women’s Clubs of Kentucky. Several women spent three summers in the mountains building a school and offering social services and education the populace.

Hayes, Samuel Perkins. *Contributions to a Psychology of Blindness*,. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1941.

The Migel Library holds one copy of *Contributions to a Psychology of Blindness* that bares this unique inscription in the front cover. “Not ethical but: Note of a reader: This book has been around the world – read by me (Merchant Marine Chief Cook) and by a crew member who was blinded by enemy shell explosion while passing ammunition. He can better understand his chances. It’s a pity he won’t be given anywhere near as much “pension” as the “armed” forces. He will be “pensioned” until \$5,000.00 runs out. Army, Navy etc. are pensioned, well, for life. Tisk Tisk – democracy!?”

The inscription gives an interesting glimpse into the history of the book, and one might wonder if the Chief read this copy of the book to his blinded comrade. It seems to have been circulated to service members from the American Foundation for the Blind in the 1940s, and has no doubt traveled the world during the Second World War. But it is also fascinating to see that, even though he finds it unethical, the sailor feels that writing an inscription in a circulating book is a rare opportunity to speak out while serving during wartime. It is hard to imagine weather a more modern form of expression, like a blog or website posting, would have lasted as long as this inscription.

Howe, Samuel Gridley. *Address of the Trustees of the New-England Institution for the Education of the Blind to the Public*. Boston: Carter, Hendee, 1833.

Based on a report by Samuel Gridley Howe, this Address was written just 5 months into the operation of what would eventually become the Perkins School for the Blind. The beautifully written plea for the scholarly education of America's blind uses several examples of European institutions and their work. Even those overseas schools, it was argued, typically taught only "tricks," rather than intellectual and scientific endeavors. Howe argues for the use of raised type and visually impaired instructors for academic pursuits at the new Institution in Boston. Inserted in the end of the Address is an exceptional and early example of American tactiles. A map of New England claimed to be of such detail that it could not be surpassed by any from Europe contains numerical and raised type labels as well as tactile music. This item was discovered un-cataloged on the shelves of the Migel Library during a digitization project. It was removed from its acidic folder, deacidified, and digitized in-house. It is now available at Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/addressoftrustee0000samu>

*The Industrial Home for the Blind, Light Buoy Industries.*

More than a book, this is a professionally bound photo album containing twenty-five 8x10 photographs. On the rear of each photo-page is a typewritten index card describing the subject of the photo. The album begins with a history of the buildings that have housed the Industrial Home for the Blind since 1893. The last of these shows the "new Home and Factory Building... Completed January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1928." Items produced by Light Buoy Industries are documented, including brooms, woven and upholstered seating, woven rugs, and the "famous" Light Buoy Saddle Mop and Best by Test Mop, both invented by blind men. The real treasure of the album is the unique perspective it gives of the work day at the Industrial Home. One photo shows workers in the smoking room at break time, while someone reads a newspaper aloud from the corner of the room. Another shows the dining room in use at lunch. The album is a rich, unique document of an important organization.

According to *100 Years of Miracles*, the Industrial Home for the Blind was founded in 1895 to with the motto "Helping the Blind to Help Themselves." When founder Eben Monford passed away in 1928 (the approximate time that this album was compiled,) more than 600 people who were blind were a part of IHB. The Industrial Home for the Blind went through a change in name and programming in 1985, when it became Helen Keller Services for the Blind. The Migel Library holds several other publications from IHB, including many of their annual reports.



*Institut Des Aveugles De Guerre: Une Promenade Dans L'Institut.* Boitsfort: Oeuvres De S. M. La Reine, 1919.

*Institute of the War Blind: A Walk in the Institute* is photographic tour through a facility created for veterans who were blinded during the First World War. Room and board were provided while the veterans took part in vocational rehabilitation. Students were compensated for their work making brooms, weaving baskets, rolling cigarettes, weaving textiles, performing office work, and tuning and playing instruments. In addition to a braille library, an experimental device called an optophone was available to students. The device could translate printed letters into a tone that a user could be trained to recognize. Upon leaving the Institution, members were provided with any supplies that they might need to begin their career, and with financial assistance to get their footing in civilian life. This item has been digitized for the Migel's Internet Archive page at <https://archive.org/details/institutdesaveug0000unse>.



Keller, Helen. *The Song of the Stone Wall*. New York: Century, 1910.

The Song of the Stone Wall is a free-verse poem about enduring strength. The poem also illustrates the adventure and reflection that Helen Keller experienced while exploring the wall. While the Migel Library holds several editions, the first edition really stands out. Each page of text has been framed in art nouveau borders. This edition also includes 8 large, unique photographs of Helen Keller actually exploring the stone wall. This book is an outstanding example of the detail that can be captured through digitization, and is available at internet archive at [https://archive.org/details/songofstonewall00hele\\_0](https://archive.org/details/songofstonewall00hele_0)





Kendrick, Baynard. *Blind Man's Bluff*. Little, Brown and Co., 1943.

The archetype of the blind detective is thought to have begun with E.B. Smith's character "Max Carrados" in 1913, and continues 100 years later with Bruce Alexander's "Sir John Fielding" mysteries. Baynard Kendrick was an American who volunteered to fight with the Canadian Armed Forces in the First World War. While visiting a wounded comrade in St. Dunstan's Home in London, Kendrick was taken aback by a blinded veteran who was able to completely deduce Kendrick's service history just by feeling all of the insignia on his uniform. The impression that soldier made resulted in Kendrick's blind detective character, Captain Duncan Maclain. Maclain had two dogs, Schnucke and Dreist, who were named in real life by Jack Humphries of the Seeing Eye Home. Maclain starred in 14 novels, and inspired several radio dramas and movies. Kendrick went on to work with veterans who were blinded in the Second World War, which inspired him to write his later novel, "Lights Out." The Migel Library holds several of Kendrick's works, including both a first edition of his popular Maclain Mystery "Blind Man's Bluff," and a military-issued WWII Armed Services edition.



Koestler, Frances A. *The Unseen Minority: A Social History of Blindness in America*. New York: AFB, 2004.

Originally published in 1976 for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the American Foundation for the Blind, *The Unseen Minority* is a detailed and comprehensive history of the issues, individuals, and organizations involved with blindness in the United States. As the first book to be awarded the C. Warren Bledsoe Award from the American Association of Workers for the Blind, this 658-page classic builds a broader, inclusive history around the story of AFB. It is a definitive work that brings together an account that is not collectively available elsewhere. Not only is a history of M. C. Migel presented, for example, but also a history of the M. C. Migel Library in which this copy of the book is held. This reissued edition also includes an outline of recent issues and a collection of historical chronologies.

Kossick, Rodney J. "Activating a Program for the Blind in South Vietnam." *Blindness: AAWB Annual* (1970)

This article was discovered when its author recommended APH as the best source to find it to a researcher. It documents Rod Kossick's experience creating the very first rehabilitation program for the blind in the history of the country of Vietnam. While work was being done by a very few schools and religious organizations, a rehabilitation program was built essentially from

the ground up to help the country's many newly blinded veterans. The accomplishment is by all means inspiring – especially considering all of the people and organizations that offered assistance for his work. But the cultural adventure that the author presents is just as interesting. Mr. Kossick's wife and 4 children moved from the US to Malaysia, while he visited them monthly from Vietnam. He was able to see a great part of the country traveling on Air America. The author often had to carry an M-3 submachine gun with him for protection, and was considered missing by his employers during the chaos of the Tet Offensive. His incredible experience has been digitized by Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/activatingprogra0000rodn>



Lende, Helga. *Books about the Blind: A Bibliographical Guide to Literature Relating to the Blind*. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1953.

Helga Lende was hired as a librarian by Robert Irwin in 1929. Originally from Norway, Lende had a basic knowledge of German, Spanish, and French, in addition to English and her native Scandinavian. Such a broad linguistic ability was essential to building the diverse collection that was to become the M.C. Migel Memorial Library. Lende served as the librarian at AFB for over 35 years. During that time, she also oversaw the Publication Division of AFB. The Division developed the “AFB Publications” series of 56 titles, in addition to several monographs. “Books About the Blind” is Lende’s annotated bibliography, listing 4,200 items from the Library’s collection. This item is one of over 5,000 that APH has digitized, and is available at Internet Archive at [https://archive.org/details/booksaboutblindb00helg\\_0](https://archive.org/details/booksaboutblindb00helg_0)

Lende, Helga, Evelyn Christiana McKay, and Sherman Charles Swift. *Proceedings of the World Conference on Work for the Blind, under the Auspices of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, American Association of Workers for the Blind, American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind, Inc.*; New York: Pub. for the World Conference on Work for the Blind by the American Foundation for the Blind, 1932.

The first World Conference on Work for the Blind was the largest and most inclusive conference on blindness of its day. Representatives from 32 nations attended, as well as several Hall of Fame inductees such as Robert Irwin, M. C. Migel, Edward Allen, and guests of honor Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan Macy. The Proceedings, digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/proceedingsofwor1931helg>, include over 60 papers on education, employment, technical aids and social services around the world. This “atmosphere of international cooperation,” was also significant in that it ended a 100-year stalemate, and initiated work that soon after led to the adoption of Standard English Braille.

Leupp, Constance D. "Removing the Blinding Curse of the Mountains: How Dr. McMullen, of the Public Health Service, Is Organizing the War Against Trachoma in the Appalachians..." *World's Work* 28.4 (1914.)

Due to a trachoma epidemic in 1912, Dr. John McMullen of the U.S. Public Health Service was sent to the Appalachians of Kentucky. Having become a trachoma expert at Ellis Island, he took to horseback to report on the “granular lids” and “sore eyes” of the almost 4,000 people he examined in these remote areas. Because of the one-room cabins that many of the inhabitants shared, entire families were often infected with trachoma, and had no way to get help. Dr. McMullen set up a small hospital for trachoma and other eye problems. After initial rumors about the doctor “putting people to sleep” rather than treating them, word of his successes gradually spread, and additional hospitals were opened in the area. His work served as an example of treatment for the state, reaching all the way to Louisville. This work has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/removingblinding00byco>

Lockett, Jack. *A Blind Man's Experiences and Adventures in Crossing the Country 3,000 Miles on a Bicycle.*

After losing his sight in 1920, Jack Lockett decided to ride a tandem bicycle across country to gain publicity and funding for a procedure to have his eyesight restored. Beginning the trip in Dallas, Texas, Jack and his son rode to Rochester, Minnesota to be evaluated at the Mayo Clinic. The doctors at the clinic told Mr. Lockett that his vision loss was due to glaucoma, and that the doctors and the Clinic could do nothing for him. Having been so impressed by the experience, however, Jack decided to make a second trip to New York to consult more specialists. Although he was again told that doctors could not restore his eyesight, the adventures he had experienced gave him a determination and patience that he never would have had otherwise. This rare and fragile pamphlet has been digitized for the Internet Archive, and is available at <http://archive.org/details/blindmansexperie00jack> .

Lowenfeld, Berthold. *Teachers of the Blind, Their Status and Salaries*. American Foundation for the Blind, 1941.

This 1941 report found that teachers at schools for the blind had the same professional training as public school teachers, but that their salaries were far lower. Additionally, the levels of experience of teachers of the visually impaired were lower than public school teachers. This was likely related to the fact that those low salaries, combined with the difficult workloads for TVIs, forced them to leave the field of visual impairment early in their careers. This copy of “Teachers of the Blind...” was signed by the author, Hall of Fame inductee Berthold Lowenfeld. Dr. Lowenfeld inscribed the book to fellow Hall of Fame Inductee M.C. Migel, for whom the library collection would be named 23 years later. “Teachers of the Blind...” has been digitized for the Internet Archive at [https://archive.org/details/teachersofblindt00bert\\_0](https://archive.org/details/teachersofblindt00bert_0)



# TEACHERS OF THE BLIND

THEIR STATUS AND SALARIES

by

BERTHOLD LOWENFELD, Ph.D.

Mr. M. C. Miguel

with expressions of highest respect

Berthold Lowenfeld.

1941

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.  
NEW YORK

Malaval, François. *A Simple Method of Raising the Soul to Contemplation: In the Form of a Dialogue*. London: J.M. Dent, 1931.

Known as the “blind saint of Marseille” and the “visionary blind man,” François Malaval spent his youth gaining a religious and literary education from Oratorian priests. Such schooling was a new trend in the 1630s, and especially so for a student who was blind. Malaval became a doctor of theology and canon law through the church, and a professor of natural history and physical sciences at the Marseille academy. “A Simple Method of Raising the Soul to

Contemplation” is the first English translation of an extremely rare treatise he wrote on mystical prayer during the height of the French mystical period. His work was banned as heresy during the “Quietist controversy” in 1687, making the treatise fall into obscurity for years. This work has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/simplemethodofra00fran>

Marks, Robert A. "The Blind Demand the Right to Marry." *Physical Culture* 79.2 (1938): 34.

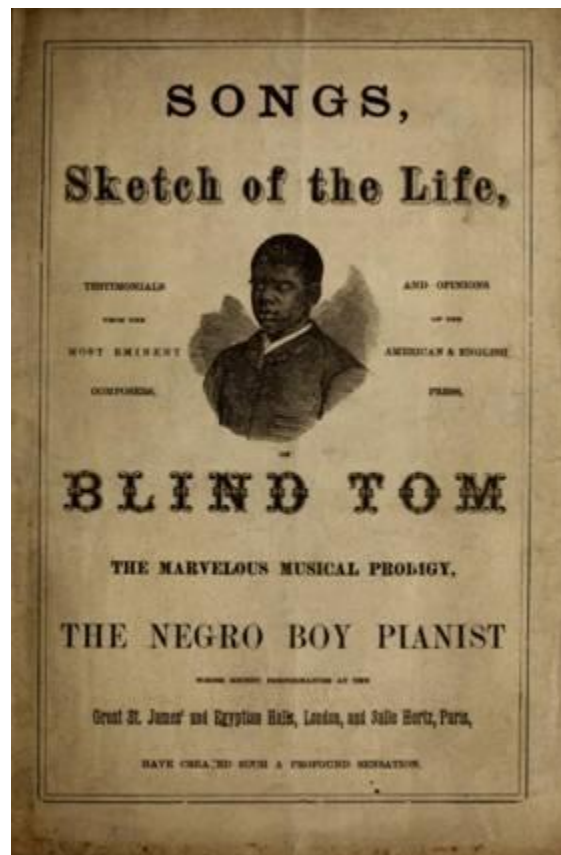
Written from the perspective of a psychotherapist who is blind, this article discusses the limitations that popular prejudices have placed on the social lives of the visually impaired. Marks claims that most authors have written only of the “abnormalities” of marriage for the blind. This discourages visually impaired authors from discussing it, for fear of encouraging a “morbid curiosity.” Additionally, most schools for the blind lacked any social education programs at the time, and in fact still segregated male and female students. Marks argues that integration of the sexes, social education, and counseling must be made available in schools for the blind. Further, a strong vocational education would secure the financial stability of students who are blind, increasing likelihood of a successful married life. This work has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/blinddemandright00byro>



*The Marvelous Musical Prodigy Blind Tom, the Negro Boy Pianist, Whose Performances at the Great St. James and Egyptian Halls, London, and Salle Hertz, Paris, Have Created Such a Profound Sensation: Anecdotes, Songs, Sketches of the Life, Testimonials of*

*Musicians and Slaves, and Opinions of the American and English Press of "Blind Tom."* Baltimore: Sun Book and Job Printing Establishment, 1867.

Now believed to have been an autistic savant, "Blind Tom" Wiggins was a pianist who was quite famous in his own time. Much has been written about his extraordinary life and his amazing abilities, even by the likes of Mark Twain. "The Marvelous Musical Prodigy..." is a unique artifact, though. It contains a biography, "testimonials" of witnesses to his ability, and reviews that had been written by the English and American press. But this pamphlet also contains a "vocal programme of this evening." Containing lists of songs that might be performed by Blind Tom, it can be assumed that this program was actually in the presence of Blind Tom Wiggins at a performance. This work has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/marvelousmusical00unse>



Maxfield, Kathryn Erroll. *What Girl Scouting Should Mean to Blind Girls*. Boston: 1934.

"Blind girls are always having to have things done for them." From endangering those around them by using inadequate tea-drinking etiquette, to depending on sighted friends to have fun at parties, Maxfield believes that girls who are blind demand that too many allowances be

made for them. To fulfill their duties as citizens, they must be even more ready to do their share and make allowances than sighted girls are. Girl Scouting will develop an appreciation of service to others, and cure the lack of social poise and happiness that she believes are inherent to girls who are blind. This 1934 speech to a Boston Girls Scout convention has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/whatgirlscouting00kath>

McNeil, Mary A. E. A. *The Blind Knight of Nova Scotia, Sir Frederick Fraser, 1850-1925*. Washington, D.C.: University Press, 1939.

Hall of Fame: Leaders and Legends of the Blindness Field 2016 inductee Sir Frederick Fraser was 7 years old when he injured his eye while whittling. Due to an infection, sight was lost in both of his eyes by the age of 13. Frederick then entered the Perkins Institution. As a student, he was known as a bit of a trouble-maker and was briefly expelled before returning to graduate. It was a rocky academic start for someone who would go on to become the first principle of the School for the Blind in Halifax – a position in which he remained for 50 years. During that time, he also successfully campaigned for a free education program for the blind, a library of braille materials, and free postage for braille books. He guided the school through terrible hardship due to a massive explosion that left the school in ruin, in addition to blinding hundreds of the residents of Halifax. The Blind Knight of Nova Scotia has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/blindknightofnov00mary>



Medical Department, United States Army. *Guide for Those Giving Rehabilitation Service to the Blind*. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Surgeon General, 1945. Intra-Service Publication.

Published in September of 1945, this brief manual was created to prepare Army medical personnel for assisting newly-blinded patients. Since a veteran typically has learned enough about his blindness to know more than the medic, it focuses on guiding the patient by the arm, helping with travel, eating, and daily living while still in a military facility. In addition to the actual information given, though, the format is quite interesting. Like many old military manuals, it has been written with an audience predominantly made up of young men in mind. Comics are used to entertain while educating. The reader is warned that a patient may “wrap his cane around your neck” if you make any assumptions about the patient. And it is advised that the attendant give a “play-by-play account” and, “If you see a blond, tell him about her in some detail.” The manual has been digitized for Internet Archive, and is available at <https://archive.org/details/guideforthosegiv00unse> .



Minogue, Anna C. *The Girl Stenographer: A Thrilling Story of the Dangers and Temptations that Beset a Girl in Public and Private Offices*. Cincinnati: St. Anthony Messenger, 1922.

When “the girl with the sensible name of Agnes Duffy” sets out for the big city of Louisville for a chance at a better paying stenographer job, she is unaware of the potential dangers in store for her. Agnes’ past catches up with her present as a complex web of characters populates her universe. Will the nefarious Mr. Duncan succeed in his revenge plot for having been refused? Will Ms. Duffy’s blind confidant solve the mystery of his disappearing daughter? Will her mother succeed in pushing her to marry the successful lawyer, or will a truer love win out? And what is Agnes to make of the sophisticated woman with the changing identities? To enjoy one more quick summer read, click the full text link in the Migel catalog for



“The Girl Stenographer,” and be transported back to 1922 while enjoying the modern convenience of your choice of reading formats, including EPUB, Kindle and DAISY.

Nemeth, Abraham. "Recent Developments in Computerized Mathematical Braille." *Proceedings. Conference on New Processes for Braille Manufacture*, American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville. Center for Sensory Aids Evaluation and Development, MIT, 1968.

Although he had not actually been working in the field of computerized mathematical braille at the time of the Conference, Dr. Abraham Nemeth suggested that computer implementation of the Nemeth code could be a very natural progression. He related a personal story about the earliest development of the Nemeth code. While studying math in college, he said, he wife would read problems aloud to him. To write these problems down, he developed a set of shorthand braille symbols that became known in the Nemeth code as the “indicators.” New computerized keypunches, he believed, could easily be developed for these expressions. The work already done on literary braille would be of even further help to the progression, he said. He presented some examples of helpful literary braille work in the Proceedings, which have been digitized for access at <http://archive.org/details/conferenceonnewp00unse> .

Nolan, Carson Y., and June E. Morris. *Aural Study Systems for the Visually Handicapped: Final Report*. Louisville: American Printing House for the Blind, 1973.

This report was concerned with the slow rates of reading involved with braille and large print. The inefficiency of these formats was said to prohibit the completion of lessons for students who were blind. The research presented argues that auditory learning is up to three times as efficient, with a comparable level of comprehension. Because of this, APH designed a special record player and books-on-record. The player had the ability to pause, change speed and direction, and a included photoelectric cell to navigate between text and indexes on the book on record. The indexing developed during this process was determined to be useful for audio reference books on record in the future, as well. The report is available at Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/auralstudysystem00cars> .

Palmer, F. E. *Social Lives of Students at Schools for the Blind: Letters from Principals and Superintendents*. Iowa School for the Blind, 1929.

In December of 1928, Iowa School for the Blind Superintendent F. E. Palmer wrote his to colleagues all over the country asking what methods they used to promote the social lives of their students. The many replies he received were so helpful that he compiled and redistributed them to the schools. This collection of unpublished letters provides an incredible view into America’s

schools for the blind, and the social interactions of their students. Some superintendents supplied detailed lists of diverse groups and activities. One of the shorter responses, however, comes from the Kentucky School for the Blind, where Superintendent Martin typically kept the students too busy for any “social enertainments.” This compilation has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/sociallivesofstu00fepa>

Perkins, Henry F. “Helping the Blind to ‘See’ a Museum.” *Red Cross Courier*, vol. 19, no. 11, May 1940, pp. 17–18.

“What is a blind girl’s substitute for a museum?” This question lead to an experiment by the University of Vermont’s Fleming Museum called a “sightless people’s travelling collection.” Tactile artifacts with braille labels were distributed to museums and Red Cross chapters across the country. User feedback asked for more detailed braille description of the artifacts, and more artifacts that were created by artists who were blind. One of the project’s most surprising successes was the interest in visual impairment that it generated among sighted museum visitors. This article has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/helpingblindtose00henr>

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## Helping the Blind To “See” a MUSEUM

By HENRY F. PERKINS, Ph.D.  
Director of Robert Hall Fleming Museum, University of Vermont

OF ALL the relief measures that the American Red Cross carries on—flood relief, hurricane succor, and all the rest—the day-by-day non-emergency service to the sightless is as appealing as any from the humanitarian standpoint and for lasting good.

Ask someone to bring you any unfamiliar article that can be safely handled. Close your eyes. In five minutes’ handling, what do you make of it?

An illness or an accident may make one suddenly blind. It has occurred often enough to make us wonder what would be our lot in such a case.

A blind girl visited the museum at the University of Vermont a few months ago to discuss the possibility of her giving a radio talk on some such topic as “What is a blind girl’s substitute for a museum?” She was led to the museum, where she and the Director had a good talk about museums, specimens, radio broadcasts and blindness. In his office were a few carved objects. She felt them over, and became keenly interested.

The Director then got out the keys, opened exhibition cases and let her handle Indian gouges and ban-



“Seeing” by touch—a statuette of Buddha and a starfish

*Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on "Nine-Dot Braille."* New York: American Foundation of the Blind, 1964.

Although the idea of nine-dot braille may be obscure today, some once saw it as a logical and important “next step” in the development of braille. The American Foundation of the Blind called for two conferences in 1962 and 1964 on the subject of this expanded nine-dot braille code. As can be seen in the conference’s list of participants, most everyone in the field with knowledge on the subject was included in the conference. Since math and sciences do not always have the contextual cues that grammar does, it was hoped that nine-dot braille might increase tactual legibility and accuracy. While keeping and adding on to the original 6-dot “submatrix” for ease of learning, additional modifier dots were to be placed on the left of the cell. It is possible that, in time, interest in nine-dot braille may have waned due to further revisions of the Nemeth code. Special thanks go to David Holladay at Duxbury Systems for help discovering this treasure. <http://archive.org/details/reportofproceedi00hele>

Richardson, R. A. *Increasing the Strength of the Eyes and the Eye Muscles without the Aid of Glasses.* Kansas City, MO: Eyesight and Health Association, 1925.

In his 1925 example of quackery, Richardson claims that eyeglasses are responsible for causing many cases of visual impairment. If they are supposed to make eyes stronger, he wonders, then why can they not be discarded after serving their purpose? The author then argues that treatment with a lamp that he designed has a much higher rate of success – especially when used with a “burning” magnifying glass. Light exposure and “deep penetration” of tissues with light rays can successfully treat many vision problems, in addition to several general ailments. This method has been proven, he claims, by the fact that the sun’s rays have been known to cure cataracts, and to make the skin lose its wrinkles. Along with exercises in reading fine print, abstaining from coffee, maintaining a positive mental attitude, and restoring the nerves of the eye through relaxation and breathing, his method has been known to help thousands. Dr. Richardson’s book can be viewed at Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/increasingstreng00rari>

## STRONG, HEALTHY EYES WITHOUT GLASSES



Fig. No. 24.

Fig. 24—Dr. Richardson's special light and burning glass being used in combination for the treatment of chronic eyelid and eyeball diseases. This method is now being used by optometrists, osteopaths, medical doctors and many drugless practitioners as it is a simple non-medical treatment which is fast replacing drugs, due to its painless application and quick results, proving to be more lasting owing to the normalizing of the tissue. Trachoma bodies, gonococcus, and other contagious germs cannot survive the penetration of this light. The normal body tissues, however, have a great tolerance for light, therefore, the effect on them is beneficial but detrimental to germs for they cannot survive under its influence as they are only scavengers and can only live on diseased, unhealthy tissue. The above light destroys germs.

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Rose, J. E. *Out of Touch: A Story of St. Dunstan's Research Department in Devising Aids for Men and Women Who Have Been Blinded and Additionally Disabled on War Service.* London: British Information Services, 1950.

Following the Second World War, St. Dunstan's (renamed "Blind Veterans UK" in 2012) faced an influx of veterans who had both been blinded, and had lost the use of their hands. With the increase of these "doubly-handicapped" soldiers, St. Dunstan's instantly recognized the need to adapt. Typically, the first item given to a veteran at St. Dunstan's was a tactile watch. But the watch was of little use to those who could not feel it. The research department was inspired to adapt and invent numerous assistive technologies. A terraced keyboard was created for touch-typing classes. A foot-operated loom was developed for weavers. Pedal-controlled phones, switchboards, dials, and change machines all gave shopkeepers and telephone operators more independence in their work. Talking books were especially important to those not able to use braille, so record players were created with foot controls, special dials, and changer units that

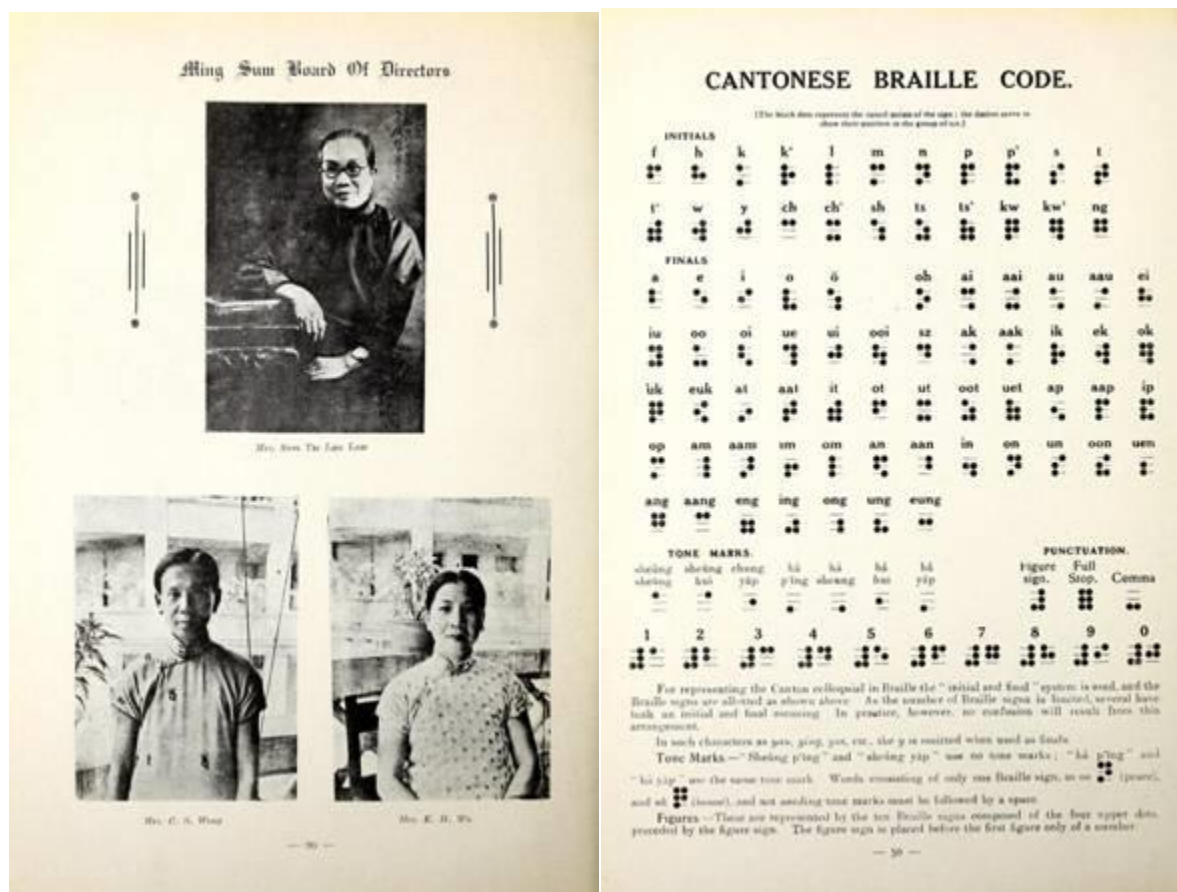
could be loaded with several records at once. Some of the final items shown in the book were uniquely representative of the era. An adapted vacuum was created for women who had been wounded, and wanted to return to their lives as housewives. A battery-operated cigarette dispenser was made that would roll a lit cigarette directly into the smoker's mouth. And St. Dunstan's even adapted their rifle range, using a rifle on a swivel-stand. The barrel of the rifle could be placed through a metal ring that was connected to an oscillator, allowing the shooter to aim by using sound. *Out of Touch* was digitized Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/outoftouchstoryo00jero>



*The School Of The Understanding Heart; The Fiftieth Anniversary, 1889-1939.* Hong Kong: Ming Sum School for the Blind, 1939.

The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Ming Sum School for the Blind came at an extremely tumultuous time. With the invasion by Japanese troops and eventual fall of the city, the school's grounds had to be evacuated to make way for a refugee camp. For 16 weeks, the students had to live on a small fleet of boats protected by U.S. Navy gunboats. Academic life continued as well as could be expected until the refugees abandoned the site, and the students could return to their school. Courses focused on English braille, which was then used to sound out Mandarin and Cantonese braille. Students also performed in a choir that sang along to braille music. Finally, vocational training in massage and knitting were provided to the students for their post-academic life. The book presents an engaging history through its personal essays and remembrances, along with a large collection of photographs. It is very easy for the reader to feel a relationship with the school through this work, which is available at Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/mingsumschoolfor00unse>





Schrader, A. Von., Paul Fortier Jones, and Henry Pomeroy Davison. *The Armies of Mercy: The Vast Relief Work in All the Nations*. New York: Harper, 1920.

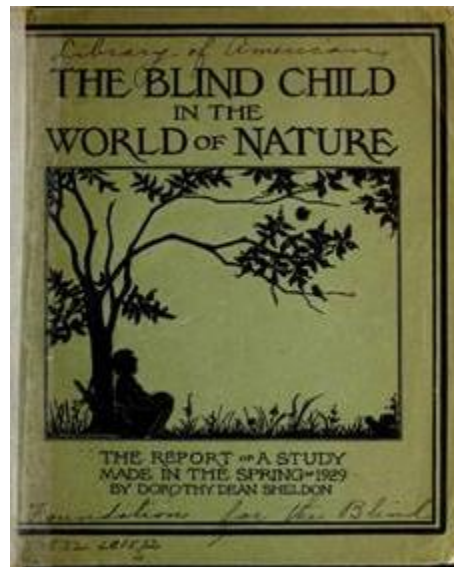
Of great significance on the centennial of the First World War's start, *Armies of Mercy* begins its history of relief work in WWI with a detailed account of the Red Cross. Not only was the Red cross the largest of the relief organizations, but it was also where then-Major M. C. Migel first encountered soldiers who had been blinded in the War – an experience that shaped his future life's work. The book goes on to detail efforts by organizations such as the YMCA, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and US Army Medical Corps. Aspects from triage in the trenches to rehabilitation after the war are discussed. Smaller, spontaneous organizations with names like the American Women's War Relief Fund and the National Allied Relief Committee are outlined as well. The Permanent Blind Relief War fund, among other organizations for soldiers who were blinded, are more thoroughly discussed in a chapter called "Eyes for the Blind." *Armies of Mercy* has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/armiesofmercyvas07unse> .

*Selected References Compiled in the M.C. Migel Memorial Library, 1965-1972.* New York: American Foundation for the Blind.

These simple bibliographies not only represent trends in the history of research on visual impairment, but also have an interesting journey of their own. They were originally created as pathfinders for the M.C. Migel Memorial library at AFB in New York over 45 years ago. They were brought to APH and housed in the pamphlet file of the APH Professional Library, which later became the Barr Library. Upon their discovery in this pamphlet file, they were transferred back to the Migel Collection, which had by this time moved to APH from New York. They compile some of the most important items in the Migel Library of their day, and include 20 different subject categories. *Selected References...* continues its journey through digitization for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/selectedreferenc00unse>

Sheldon, Dorothy Dean. *The Blind Child in the World of Nature. A Report of a Nature Study Project Conducted in the Department of Special Studies at Perkins Institution for the Blind, by Dorothy Dean Sheldon.* New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1929.

This brief but significant report summarizes the adoption of the Girl Scouts' nature program for students who were blind. Conducted at the Perkins Institution's Natural History Museum, program showed that the students had a very deep and unfulfilled desire to learn about the natural world. The students were able to observe, interpret, and appreciate life in its natural environment. Children experienced the life cycle of a perennial flower bulb, learned bird calls, and even followed the metamorphosis of a butterfly. Especially interesting was the way that the life cycle of a river clam was observed, and the creation of a pearl was linked to the pearl buttons on the students' clothing. Digitized for the Internet Archive at <http://archive.org/details/blindchildinworl00doro> , Sheldon's report argues that every school for the blind should offer a nature program for its students.



Smithdas, Robert J. *There Is a Silver Lining*. Vol. 1-5. New York: Industrial Home for the Blind, 1955-59.

Robert J. Smithdas was known for a lifetime filled with achievement and advocacy. After attending Perkins School for the Blind, he went on to earn a bachelor's degree in 1950 – one of only three deafblind individuals to have done so at the time. He then attended New York University, studied vocational guidance and rehabilitation of individuals with disabilities, and became the first deafblind student to earn a Master's degree. He worked at the Industrial Home for the Blind and Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults until his retirement in 2009. He had been named "Handicapped American of the Year" by President Johnson in 1965, was a guest when President George H.W. Bush signed the ADA in 1990, and was named as Barbara Walters' most memorable interview in 1998. But Robert Smithdas was also a writer, and was named Poet of the Year in 1961 by the Poetry Society of America. The Migel Library holds a rare 5 volume set of his poetry that was distributed to Industrial Home for the Blind League members during the holidays in the 1950s. These works were digitized by the Migel Library while collaborating with researcher David Goldstein and the Smithdas family just before Robert's passing on July 17, 2014. They are available at Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/search.php?query=collection%3Aaphmigel%20smithdas>.



Story of the Typewriter, 1873-1923. New York: Herkimer County Historical Society, 1923.

While a history of the typewriter may not seem like an obvious choice for the Migel Library, the needs of the visually impaired were often influential on the inventors who first developed the typewriter. According to the 1973 article "U.S. Typewriter Industry Marks 100th Anniversary," Pellegrino Turri created a writing machine for the visually impaired Countess Carolina Fantoni in 1808. The story has recently been novelized by Carey Wallace in "The Blind Contessa's New Machine," which is also held in the Migel Library. An even earlier influence on the typewriter, though, was a machine used to emboss tactile characters for the blind that was developed in 1784. Another precursor to the typewriter was Charles Thurber's writing machine for the blind, developed in 1845. "Story of the Typewriter" claims that even the method of touch-typing was first developed by users who were blind. Previous to this method being employed by sighted people in 1878, typists had relied on the "peck and hunt" method of typing. Of additional interest in this 1923 history, available at Internet Archive at <http://archive.org/details/storyoftypewrite00unse>, is the running theme that the inventor of the first typewriter, Christopher Latham Sholes, had emancipated women from a life of hard work, thus prolonging their lives and making him a leader in the feminist movement of the day.

Sturgis, Dinah. "The Kindergarten for the Blind." *New England Magazine* (1895): 433-52.

Before the development of the Perkin's Institution's Kindergarten for the Blind in 1887, there were few options for young students who were blind in New England. Children whose families could afford it typically had to find private instructors. The Kindergarten for the Blind offered students between the age of 5 and 9 a level of mental and scholastic development that was especially high. Rather than focus on tradesmanship, as many European schools did, the Kindergarten realized that a recently industrialized world called for a modern education. Along with the history and description that this article presents, though, is a candid look at the attitudes towards blindness of the time. Additionally, the heavily-illustrated article shows and discusses

the Kindergarten's "Four Laura Bridgmans," one of whom is a young Helen Keller. "The Kindergarten for the Blind" has been digitized for the Internet Archive at <http://archive.org/details/kindergartenforb00dina> .

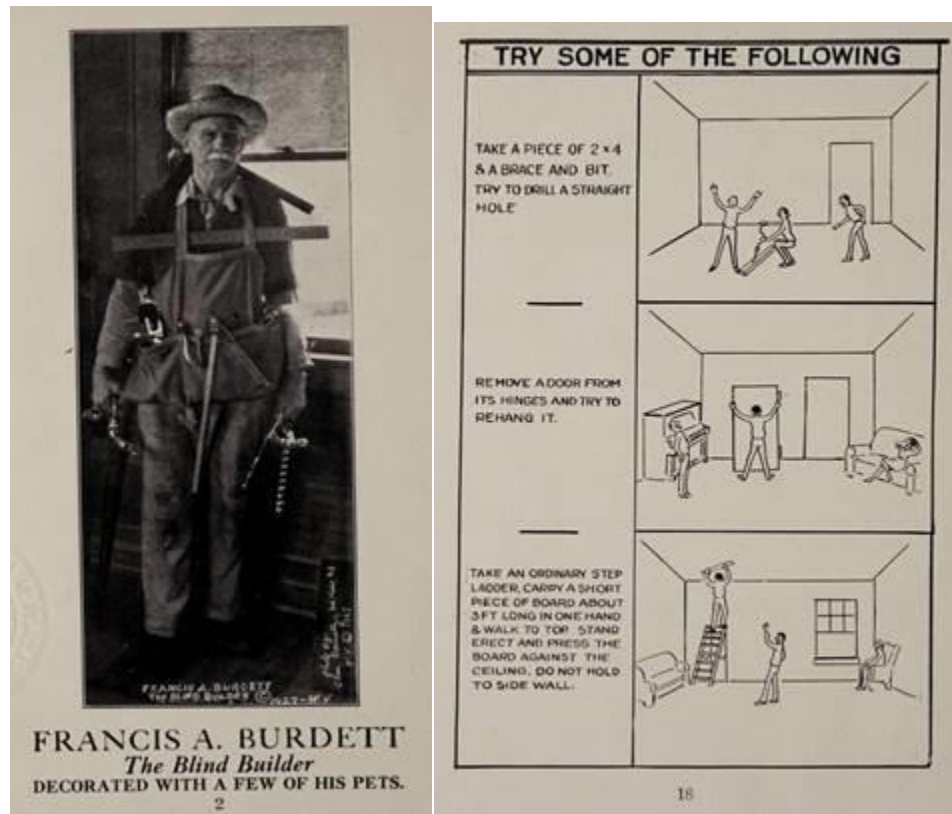
*Talking Book Topics*. Volume 37, Number 5. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1971.

This 1971 print issue of *Talking Book Topics* was published by the American Foundation for the Blind for the Library of Congress. Like other issues of the era, it was published in large print and distributed free of charge to users of the National Library Service. This copy still contains a flexible record that was inserted in the pages, which is also common to the time. What makes this item most significant are the notes contained within it. The copy has been heavily edited by hand, and insightful notes have been added to several paragraphs. Even more unique and interesting is an inter-office note that was found in the pages, explaining that some of the editing was due to "the Division's rather child-like approach to writing to the readers of talking books."

Vahrenkamp, William, and J. W. Greenhalgh. *The House the Blind-Man Built: Illustrated, a Synopsis of a Blind-Man's Methods of Building a House, Showing Courage and Patience Seldom Found in Human Beings ...* William Vahrenkamp, 1928.

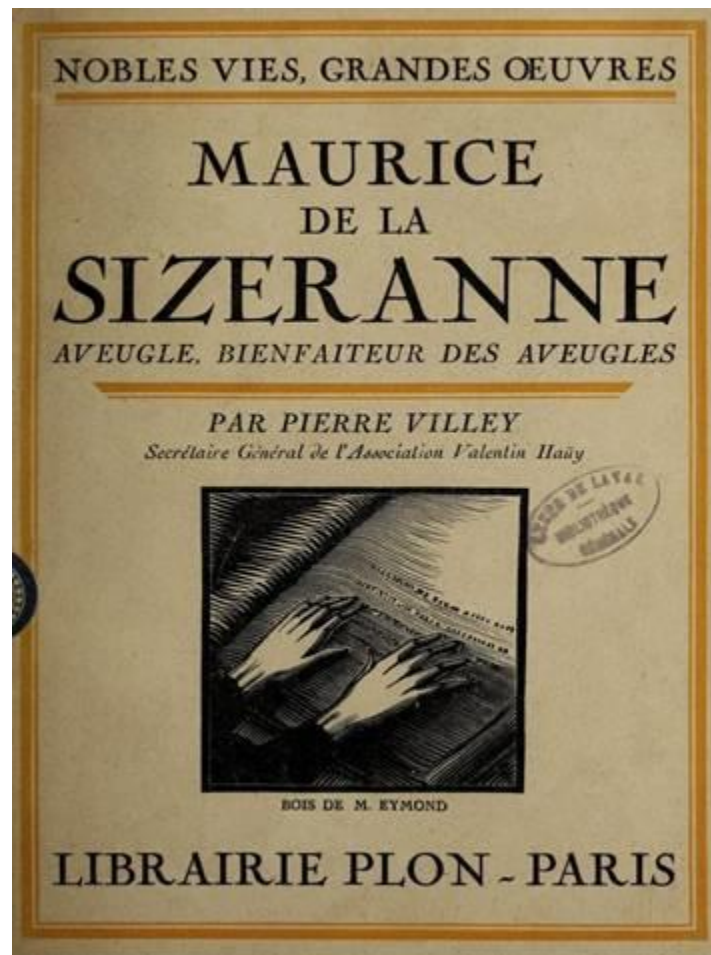
Francis A. Burdett was a jeweler who became blind at the age of 50. Twelve years later, he decided to fulfil a dream and build his own home. With absolutely no experience in homebuilding or assistance from other people, he was able to plan and construct a 3-story, 7-room house in under three years. The builder and his accomplishment are extraordinary. The way in which this book was written is impressive in its own right. The book is unique in its use of examples, exercises, and "meditations" to help place the reader in the shoes of the builder through the whole process. It is an incredibly effective way to help the reader understand the difficulty of what Mr. Burdett was doing. Numerous illustrations further clarify a project with incredible detail. "The House the Blind-Man Built" has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/houseblindmanbui00will>





Villey, Pierre. *Maurice De La Sizeranne; Aveugle, Bienfaiteur Des Aveugles*. Paris: Plon, 1932.

Sizeranne was both a student and instructor at the National Institute for the Young Blind. When The International Congress on Work for the Blind of 1878 declared the need for contracted braille, Sizeranne was inspired not only to solve this problem, but also to devote the rest of his life to working for the visually impaired. He authored the "French Contracted Spelling Primer for Braille," and continued by publishing the braille periodicals "Le Louis Braille," "Le Valentin Haüy," and "La Revue Braille." Sizeranne then created the Valentin-Haüy research library and a library of braille works, both of which were started with items from his personal collection. Sizeranne went on to found the Valentin Haüy Association, of which he served as Secretary General for almost 30 years. The author of this work, Pierre Villey, followed in Sizeranne's footsteps. Villey also studied at the Institut National des Juenes Aveugles, and served as the Secretary General of the Association Valentin Haüy after Sizeranne. This French-Language biography has been digitized for the Migel Library's Internet Archive collection at <https://archive.org/details/mauricedelasizer00pier>.



Villey, Pierre, and Alys Hallard. *The World of the Blind (A Psychological Study)*. London: Duckworth, 1930.

“The sighted person judges the blind not for what they are but by the fear blindness inspires. ...The revolt of his sensibility in the face of ‘the most atrocious of maladies’ fills a sighted person with prejudice and gives rise to a thousand legends.”

Although written 84 years ago, Pierre Villey’s quote from *The World of the Blind* is still striking enough to have been used in Rosemary Mahoney’s January 4<sup>th</sup> New York Times article, “Why Do We Fear the Blind.” Himself an author who was blind, Villey was said to have “revived and transformed the psychological study of the blind,” by the French Academy of Moral Science. The author strove in this work to show that blindness has no bearing on intellect, personality, or intelligence. Villey was already a literature professor at Caen University and an Academy prize recipient. But he felt that it was also his duty to make his work accessible to the general public through this book, rather than being hidden among the scholarly works of academia. The Migel Library catalog at [migel.aph.org](http://migel.aph.org) provides links both to Rosemary

Mahoney's New York Times article, and to our digitized version of this book at Internet Archive. <https://archive.org/details/worldofblindpsyc00pier> .

Watson, Edward. *The Blind Musician and His Training*. London: National Institute for the Blind, 1922.

This brief pamphlet was distributed as a solicitation for London's National Institute for the Blind. The Institute prided itself on being an epicenter for musicians who were blind. Free recitals and concerts were held weekly with the Institute's organ and piano. Braille music notation had recently been revised and standardized by the organization. The Institute's Music Publications Director had released the first print music-primer on braille music in 1902, and had just published *Key to Revised Braille Music Notation*. The pamphlet's illustrations, however, might be the real treasure. "The Blind Proof Reader" (below) shows a photograph of a man named John Ford at work proofreading braille. Another photograph shows Director of Music H.C. Warrilow playing the Institute's organ in a balcony. An additional illustration shows three workers "preparing braille music plates." Several hand-written addendums add a personal touch to the pamphlet, which has been digitized for Internet Archive at <https://archive.org/details/blindmusicianhis00edwa>



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This bibliography is intended to supplement that of Lende published in 1953.

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Arts for and by the blind -- Attitudes toward blindness -- Mobility instruction for blind  
children -- Mobility for the blind -- Large type -- Partially sighted -- Personality and  
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Slaughter Stalvey, Marissa Leigh. *Love Is Not Blind: Eugenics, Blindness, and Marriage in the United States, 1840-1940.* University of Toledo, 2014.

Thompson, Ken D. *Beyond the Double Night.* Buggy Whip Press, 1996.

Martha Louise Morrow Foxx and Laurence Clifton Jones will be inducted into the Hall of Fame for Leaders and Legends of the Blindness Field this month for their work at Piney Woods School. Presented is a short bibliography of books about the Piney Woods School that are held in the Migel Library, and that have been digitized for access at the Internet Archive.

James, Doris. *My Education at Piney Woods School*,. New York: Fleming H. Revell, 1937.

<http://archive.org/details/myeducationatpin00dori>

This memoir was written by an office assistant from Iowa who, at the time of publication, had worked at the Piney Woods school for 18 years. It details the ways in which she had to adapt to her new position in the South, along with the history of Piney Woods during her time there.

Jones, Laurence Clifton. *Pictorial History of the Piney Woods Country Life School : Fortieth Anniversary, 1910-11 - 1950-51*. Piney Woods: Board of Trustees of the Piney Woods Country Life School, 1951.

<http://archive.org/details/pictorialhistoryo00laur>

Approximately 200 captioned, black-and-white photos are collected in magazine format, showing the history of the school up to 1951.

Jones, Laurence Clifton. *Piney Woods and Its Story*,. New York: Fleming H. Revell, 1922.

<http://archive.org/details/pineywoodsitssto00laur>

A memoir by the founder of the school, this book documents the first ten years of the Piney Woods School. The copy digitized at the Migel Library's Internet Archive page holds a librarian's note stating "Since this book was written, a class for colored blind children has been opened at the "Piney Woods" school. Miss Martha Morrow, a colored girl from the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, was selected as teacher."

Jones, Laurence Clifton. *The Spirit of Piney Woods*,. New York: Fleming H. Revell, 1931.

<http://archive.org/details/spiritofpineywoo00laur>

This work presents a collection of Sunday evening addresses given to the students of Piney Woods, along with some of the school's special publications between 1922 and 1931.

Webster, John R. *A Brief Historical Sketch of the Early Days of Piney Woods School*. Piney Woods: 1957.

<http://archive.org/details/briefhistoricals00john>

This fundraising pamphlet contains the history that was used by Ralph Edwards to create the "Piney Woods Story" for Laurence C. Jones' appearance on "This is Your Life."